

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

For Judge of Court of Appeals, R. K. WILLIAMS, OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Caldwell, Callaway, Christian, Dyer, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Leno, Logan, Marshall, Meade, Menard, Morgan, Nelson, Ohio, Simpson, Taylor, Trigg, Warren, and Webster.

The people of Kentucky have seen some of the fruits of secession in guerrillaism. The destruction which characterized the acts of the Confederate forces during their occupation of the Southern tier of counties, has been brought home to the doors of the more opulent citizens of the bluegrass region. We have heard of much indignation expressed by "Southern Rights men" at these acts, and willingly believe that the majority of them condemn the acts of Morgan. On this account, the raid has been rather a benefit, than an injury, to the Union cause. Many of these, blinded by prejudice, were incredulous of the reports of outrages committed by Confederates. Now, the more upright and sincere frankly confess that it was as bad as has been stated. We hope, and expect that, with this knowledge before them, they will govern their conduct accordingly, and bend every energy to put down such outrages, and unite the whole State in preventing their future occurrence. We would like to see all honest men joined together to crush out all such demonstrations. The evils of legitimate war are bad enough; but they are mild in comparison with the deeds of an irresponsible, reckless band of robbers.

Some Southern rights men seem incapable of connecting these raids with the cause of rebellion, and yet it is but a part of the evils of that monstrous crime. They should hear it always in mind that these guerrillas are not a merely independent body, but are regularly authorized by the Richmond authorities to commit just such acts as they have committed. The very letter of their authority seems to this effect, and, in judging of guerrillaism, they must, with it, condemn the Government which instituted the plunder of unoffending citizens. Let them, then, not in passion or prejudice, but calmly sitting in judgment, say whether any Government that authorizes such acts ought to succeed. It is not as if they merely winked at it, but as if they were authorized to do it, as that would be. They have authorized it by a solemn act of their Congress.

There has been much excitement about the negro question. The wild schemes of confiscation have been defeated. What if our Congress had authorized hands, to be self-supporting, whose duty it was to enter a State and steal all the negroes, horses, money, &c., they could lay hands on, without respect to the owner's opinion, or whether he had or not aided the rebellion any more than he was constrained by circumstances? Would we not all condemn it as a disgraceful war upon private citizens? Would not the blame attach directly to the Government itself, as well as the individuals engaged in plundering? We know it would. When unauthorized attempts have been made by radicals, which have been defeated, were they not loudly condemned, and by none more loudly than Southern rights men?

Yet these attempts were not made by the Government, were not winked at by the Government, but were condemned. The Government proclamation, the Hunter proclamation, the confiscation bill, and all attempts of that nature, have they not been repudiated? Now, we wish Southern rights men to attack the measures which such acts deserve, in the case of the Southern Confederacy, directly to the authorities. We join with them heartily in condemning the attempts of these radicals claiming to be on the side of the Union, and we call upon them to condemn those attempts which were successful in Richmond.

What has John Morgan done upon their side but just what they have so strenuously condemned? and if a Government, under which the mere attempt was made, is so swift to live under, what is to be said of a Government that orders such acts? Guerrillaism is the Abolitionism of the Southern Confederacy, and it is contumacious and encouraged by the rebels. Abolitionism is robbery, the robbery of one class of property, guerrillaism is also robbery, of every class of property.

In the Southern tier of counties, negroes, horses, stock, everything that could be taken, was taken. Morgan, in his raid, has robbed banks and stolen horses, and he had authority from Richmond for doing so.

Such a government, aside from the crime of rebellion, is unworthy, by the very language of Southern rights men, to exist. It is a plundering, tyrannical mob. It is record as black as that of Wendell Phillips and Lovejoy by the expressed opinion of Southern rights men. We call upon them to stand up to these opinions, and to condemn not only John Morgan but the rebel government under which they live for the mere suspicion of such acts, how much more worthy of destruction is this hostile power which authorizes and engages in such acts. Honor, interest and Christianity all call upon them to lay aside all erroneously-formed past opinions and join in crushing this rebellion, which, by their own test, is unworthy to continue. If they do not join heart and soul in this, they stultify themselves. They confess that nothing but blind ignorance and prejudice has led them to the position they occupy.

The rebel sheets of the North tell us that Jim Lane is authorized to raise troops in Kansas; and they guess that Jim will enlist negroes as well as white men. Jim Lane would suit well to command a regiment of dragoons, and they would suit such a commander.

The New York Tribune says, "unless the slaves are given to understand, and that speedily, that the Union wants their services enough to give them their liberty, then the rebellion can never be put down." There it is. Unless the slaves are enlisted and armed, Greeley gives it up. So we supposed. If the South come back to the Union, Greeley & Co. lose power, and the leaves and fishes, and they feel a horror of such a result. Will the North concede that the white men of the South are too much for them, and that they must call in the negro?

If the negro is to do such service for these Abolitionists, as to risk his life for them, we insist that the negro shall be placed on an equality with them; that he shall vote with them, hold office with them, and then shall not make such demands upon the negro, and then spurn him from equality, political or social.

Morgan, at Glasgow, proclaimed that he had raised the Confederate flag in Kentucky, and it was never to be lowered. At Georgetown, John got another glass of bad whisky, and proclaimed that the cowardly foe had everywhere fled before him. It was then on the eve of taking to his heels, and he scattered his proclamations before him as he came into the State, and behind him, perhaps, as he skedaddled out, with the "cowardly foe" close at his heels.

The report by telegraph that Jim Lane is authorized to raise a regiment of negroes, is a lie. The recent order of the President refuses it. It is an effort of Northern rebels to aid their brethren of the South, and prevent what they dread—the restoration of the Union. It is like the lies about Lane telegraphed some months ago, when he was to have a command and do wonders.

The premium on gold, or rather the discount on promises to pay, will probably not last long; but still it will last longer than some suppose. After all the burning, there is a vast quantity of cotton to be sold, and nothing but specie will buy it. This will not only keep gold at a premium for some time, but run it up with the chances of speculation in cotton.

The abolition sheets are enough to make a loyal white man blush. The white men are a failure in the contest. Three can't whip one; but Sambo is coming, and when he gets into the ring exploits will be done. The rebels will just wilt down at once. The fools are not all dead yet, and the fool-killer is not about.

The London Herald declares that the American Union has become a nuisance among nations. Its enemies will find it a greater nuisance than they think it when they join secession to break it up.

A Richmond paper says the trust of the Confederacy is in Providence; but its faith is evidently weak, for it adds that Providence helps him that helps himself.

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis have, in a spirit of true patriotism, resolved to put a regiment in the field, under the late call of the President for three hundred thousand more troops. The initiatory steps were taken at the meeting a few days since, and in an hour or so, \$3,335 was subscribed for the purpose. Several individuals gave \$250 each, and one as high as \$500.

It is understood that the regiment is to be commanded by Clinton B. Fisk, the Secretary of the Chamber.

This is practical patriotism, alike creditable to the loyalty and generous impulses of the Bourne. The regiment will be filled up immediately—and a gallant body of men it will be.

SOLDIERS.—A boy of fourteen belonging to the Union army captured a rebel soldier of about his own age in one of the battles before Richmond, and asked at the quarters "where this prisoner should be taken?" On being shown the way, the captor captured went off with their arms around each other as affectionately as if they were going on a bird's nest expedition.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF IT.—A Brooklyn paper says a lady purchased an article in Fulton street, the other day, when she received the following as change for a one-dollar bill: Ferry ticket, shipplaster, counterpane, penny, card, milk ticket, butcher's I. O. U., grocer's I. O. U., bread ticket, 8-cent postage stamp, 1-cent postage stamp, and an ice-cream ticket.

PRINCIPLE LIBERALITY.—Governor Curtin received a telegraphic dispatch a day or two since from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, announcing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had placed, subject to his draft, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, as the contribution of the company towards raising the quota of the Old Keystone. Well done for the great Pennsylvania Railway Company.

A GOOD SUBSCRIPTION.—As the subscription paper was passing round at a war meeting at Uiles, on Monday evening, Capt. Alvin White rose and said he was too poor to give his money, but would "subscribe himself"; and, if others were in the same pecuniary condition, he would be happy to meet them at the memory of the Citizens' Corps.

Eighty miles in thirty-six hours is fast driving, but it seems that the cavalry expedition from Fredericksburg accomplished it. It was very well to hurry forward, but what was the need of such haste in getting back? Horses that make such marches don't last a great while.

S. B. Hibben, a prominent Bright Democrat, was taken from the cars at Shelbyville the other day, and made to take the oath of allegiance.

D. W. Voorhees was nominated for reelection to Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Terre Haute district.

The one-dollar Treasury notes, authorized by the late act of Congress, will be put into circulation in about two weeks.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1862.

Present.—U. W. Ronald, President, and all the members of the Board of Aldermen, except Messrs. Armstrong, Barker, and Kinkaid.

The reading of the Journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor in regard to city officers becoming candidates, which was referred to special committee, and sent to the Board of Aldermen; the same was returned from the Board of Aldermen without action thereon, when, on motion, the same was referred to Revision Committee.

Mr. Armstrong, from said Committee, reported a resolution declaring the office of Auditor vacant, and ordering an election thereon on the 4th of August, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, from same, presented a resolution declaring vacant the office of Interpreter of the City Court, and Assistant Assessor, Eastern District, when a motion to table same was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Herbert, Kaye, Rubel, and Tucker—4.
Nays—President Ronald, and Messrs. Armstrong, Barker, Caruth, Crowe, Granger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—18.

Mr. Armstrong presented the resignation of J. B. Kinkaid, Councilman from Fifth Ward, which was referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. Story presented a resolution to employ J. L. Turner as day watch and Amos Turner as night watch on the point, which was referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Irvine presented a petition to grade and pave the walks on both sides of Franklin street, between Shelby and Campbell, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen regulating the office of back tax collectors, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation, which was read a second time, amended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Barker, Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Granger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—18.
Nays—President Ronald and Messrs. Kaye and Tucker—3.

W. L. Murphy, \$73 12, for coal to city officers.
Hugh Irvine, \$200 99, for lumber to Hospital.

L. A. Currell, \$400 00, for job printing for the city.

Mr. Tompsett, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to repair the gutters west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported a resolution to repair Fulton street from Preston to Cabal, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported a resolution to repair the gutters on the north side of Main street, between Cabal and Webster, which was adopted.

Mr. Tompsett, from same, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Preston street, between Broadway and Laurel, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Barker, Caruth, Crowe, Granger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—18.
Nays—Mr. Armstrong—1.

Mr. Granger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to have removed the post from the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Granger, from same, reported a resolution to remove the post from the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Granger, from the Street Inspector, reported the mouth of the alley on the east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from Committee on What, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the grade of First street, from Water street to the river, which was adopted.

Dr. Crowe, from Committee on Hospital, reported a resolution from Board of Aldermen granting a license to Fred. Frische, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the vote rejecting the resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the extension of gas pipes down the Portland Avenue, was reconsidered, and same was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution from this Board, allowing the street hands, Western District, additional pay, was returned from the Board of Aldermen, and was referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District, which amendment was concurred in, and the resolution adopted.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Broad street, from Market to Jefferson, was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Herbert, Caruth, Crowe, Granger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Rubel, Spaulding, Story, Tompsett, and Twyman—18.
Nays—Messrs. Barker and Twyman—2.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repair and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Preston, between Main and Market streets, was read and referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to rent a room in each ward for the use of the Home Guard companies, was amended by giving them the use of the engine and market houses and adopted as amended.

The semi-annual report of the Gas Company of July 1st, and a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing said company \$6,041 48, were referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to confer with the Mayor of Cincinnati about their sending lanterns to our city, also a resolution directing the Clerk of the City Court not to receive for such persons, were severally adopted.

The report of the Street Inspector, Eastern District, was referred to Street Committee of Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing W. L. Murphy \$497 50, for coal to slushhouse, was referred to Committee on Alms.

men, to grade and pave the sidewalks

on the north side of Main, between Cabal and

Water street, was referred to Street

Committee, Eastern District.

An ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 7 was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and referred to Committee on Streets.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repair the gutter north side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to grade and pave the unpaved portion of Chestnut street, on the north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was referred to the Street Committee Western District.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 31, 1862, at eight o'clock, was passed.

The Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Late from the South.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS NEAR GORDONSVILLE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

There have been no arrivals in the city from Gordonville since the capture of the place in the past two days; consequently we have not heard directly from that section of the country. Notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary, and the violent passions of the moment, the Government is in possession of no information that the Yankees have ever ventured south of the Rapidan station. The depot and bridge at the Rapidan station, we hear it likely, were burned by the body of cavalry who accompanied Scott's battalion at Culpeper Court-house on the 8th inst. They pursued the battalion to the river, and, having burned the bridge, remained as a vidette guard for several days.

It is easy to see that the enemy is uneasy about the safety of Washington. He has no design to penetrate towards Richmond from the north, but is determined in his selection of point from which to watch the movement of a force he fears is advancing on his Capital.

There was a rumor current in the streets yesterday that Gen. Pope was in the valley near Winchester, with fifty thousand men; and this we believe to be without other foundation than the intelligence mentioned elsewhere in this paper, that the troops from Baltimore and Washington have been sent to the valley.

HANGING RECOMMENDED.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

One of the Yankees captured in the recent battles is to be examined before Commissioner of the District Court. He is said to have been, when taken the last time, already a paroled prisoner. One of the crew of the Congress, who has been duly received into our ranks, professes his readiness to swear to the fellow's identity. He knew him in the United States army, and is acquainted with the particulars of his capture and parole.

As by a recent order published a few days ago in the Northern papers, all paroled prisoners to buy their own clothing, and to provide for duty, many cases similar to the above may be expected to occur in the future. It therefore becomes our authorities to act with vigor in the premises, and, if he shall be found guilty, to make a solemn example of this recreant to his parole of honor.

A REBEL YANK APPOINTED GENERAL M'CALL.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The Yankee General M'Call, now confined in the officers' quarters on Main street, on yesterday asked the steward of the prison to buy him some new clothing. It is customary for the Yankees to give the money to the steward in advance when they want purchases made; but, as M'Call was a General, the steward did not require him to conform to this rule, and, never suspecting that he would have any trouble in the transaction, purchased the goods. The General, however, being unacquainted with blockade prices, was dissatisfied with the purchases, and, cursing the steward for a damned scoundrel, ordered him to take the goods back, and to get him new clothing.

Naturally elicited by this insulting conduct, the hero of Cold Harbor said, in his loftiest manner, "Remember, sir, you are speaking to General M'Call." "You were General M'Call once, and the steward said, 'but you are now a Yankee prisoner between four stout walls.' This ended Gen. M'Call's first shopping enterprise in Richmond.

A UNION GENERAL AS HOSTAGE FOR THE FETTER OF THE PRISONER.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

Mr. Henry Myers, the Purser of the Sumter, who was arrested in Tangiers by the Yankee officials and sent in irons to Boston, is still held as a prisoner by the United States. We understand that the British Consul at New York has applied to the British Government, and that he has been informed that he will neither be released nor exchanged. As he was unjustly taken, on neutral ground, and as Morocco was too weak to demand his surrender, it is not proper that our government should exchange him for one of the generals now held as prisoners until Lincoln and his myrmidons consent that justice be done.

TO BE SENT BACK.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The wounded Federal soldiers, a hundred or more, who were taken to the hospital at the various farm houses in the vicinity of Savage's Station, on the York River Railroad, are being collected together at that station, and will be sent thence to the lines of the enemy immediately. These compose the remainder of the wounded prisoners kept in that locality, the larger portion of whom have been brought up to the city.

RICHMOND PROVISION PRICES—THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The following table of prices of the meats, vegetables, &c., offered in the market yesterday, will show what the heads of a family have to pay for a dinner in these times. It will be interesting if cut out, framed, and hung upon the "cabinet of curiosities of the war" for future reference and for the edification of coming generations.

Beef, pork, and mutton, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; sheep, fifty cents per pound; chickens, seventy-five cents to one dollar a piece; ducks, one dollar to one dollar and a half a piece; geese, two dollars per pound; turkeys, one dollar and a half a piece; corn, one dollar per bushel; potatoes, seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel; butter, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound; vegetables—beets, fifty cents per pound; onions, fifty cents per quart (or one shilling per stone for the largest size); cyprials, one dollar per dozen; cucumbers, one dollar per dozen; string beans, two dollars per peck; cabbage, fifty and seventy-five cents per head; Irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; tomatoes, one dollar and a half per bushel; pears, fifty cents per dozen; blackberries, twenty-five cents per quart; whortleberries, thirty-five cents per quart; plums, fifty cents per quart; peaches, one dollar per dozen. But we tire. Enough.

Commenting on the above the Examiner says:

The citizens of Richmond are completely at the mercy of a band of foreign-born bucketers. Matters have come to that pass that every mouthful we eat, except bread, must come through their hands, and be doled out to their exorbitant prices. Nothing but law offers any hope of getting rid of them. They must be driven from the markets we do not recommend, but they are clearly not distant when their adoption may be necessary. People cannot be starved to enrich a few Irishmen and Germans. The market is now suffering from a dearth of lamp post, would exert a more beneficial

effect on the prices of the necessities of

life than the combined powers of the city

authorities and Brigadier-General Winder.

GENERAL LOVELL WANTS A COURT OF INQUIRY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

General Lovell and staff have arrived in this city. We learn that General Lovell has demanded a court of inquiry to investigate the facts of the surrender of New Orleans. It will be recalled that the withdrawal of General Lovell's army from New Orleans was the subject of some misapprehension until the facts, which afterwards transpired, showed that he had left at the instance of the civil authorities of New Orleans. He still, however, refusing to surrender his command or to treat with the enemy for a surrender. The court of inquiry has been demanded by General Lovell for the purpose of completing and publishing his vindication to the country.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION IN TEXAS.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

The conscription law is being fully enforced in Texas, and the government had summoned every man between thirty-five and forty-five to organize for the defense of the State. An order has been extended for every man to leave Galveston, it having been determined, in the case of Galveston, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with, except by some seven families. The parties being suspected their homes were searched, when the Stars and Stripes were discovered, and the men were hung out should the Federal take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

NOT ALLOWED TO PASS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

We are informed that Lord St. Maur, son of the Duke of Somerset, who left this city on the 15th inst. for the purpose of accompanying the headquarters, was not allowed to proceed on his homeward journey, but was sent back to this city, and his baggage detained by the Yankees.

THE REBELS DEMAND THE "FRENCH LADY" RELEASE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The bold and dashing Colonel Thomas, of St. Nicholas, recently shouldered his overcoat when the regular exchange of prisoners takes place. The enemy refuses to acknowledge him as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding the fact that he had his commission upon his person at the time of his arrest. Let some measure be adopted by which our enemies may be forced to recognize the gallant Colonel as a prisoner of war, and be regularly exchanged for a Federal officer of like rank.

THE REBEL LOSSES IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

The Richmond Journals give long lists of killed and wounded in the late battles before Richmond. As showing how some of their regiments were depleted, we present the following statistics made up from these papers:

The Second Florida regiment went into action with 250 men, of which were killed, wounded and missing, 149.

The Twelfth Mississippi went into action 307 strong, of which number were killed, wounded and missing, 214.

The Eighteenth Virginia went into action with 325 men, of which were killed, wounded and missing, 208.

GEN. MAGRUDER IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Gazette, July 19.]

Major General Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Congress House. In response to the call of a large number of our citizens, and to the compliment of music by the Fort Sumner band, Gen. Magruder expressed his gratification and thanks in a few soldierly words. He said that Gen. McClellan had been one of the best of our citizens, and that the change of his base of operations from the Chickahominy to the James was the result of necessity, and not strategy. Gen. Magruder looks the brave leader that we know him to be. We are glad to hear that he is on his way to East Tennessee, his presence being needed there at the present juncture of affairs.

"SPIRIT RAPPING" IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer mentions that a "medium" not a thousand miles from this city, has been in communication with the spirit of a gallant Confederate officer, slain in battle, and has had a revelation from him that the decisive battle of this war will be fought in Maryland within the next six weeks, and that before that time the Federal army will be routed and driven back to the sea.

It is also said that a medium in another county of Georgia has had a revelation substantially the same.

MRS. BEAUREGARD NOT DEAD.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

The Charleston Mercury contradicts the report of the death of Mrs. Beauregard, wife of our gallant General. The country will rejoice to hear that it is untrue.

GENERAL HUGER BELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 19.]

We understand that Major General Huger has been relieved of his command, and appointed General of Ordnance. His successor, it is reported, is General S. A. Anderson.

A SKIRMISH IN WHICH THE REBELS WERE DEFEATED BY THE LINCOLN.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CUMBERLAND GAR, July 19, 1862.

An expedition under command of Brigadier General Spears, 20th Brigade, returned from a successful expedition against the rebels, yesterday. General Spears left here on the 15th inst. for the purpose of driving the rebels from the various points variously estimated at from one to three thousand, were said to be. The route pursued by the General was over the mountains, and such miserable roads that the men were compelled to carry their baggage on pack mules. The distance traveled was over thirty miles. On Tuesday last, the General came upon a camp of four companies of rebels, at Wallace's cross roads. General Spears succeeded in surprising them, and in the fight, where a "dabbered," they commenced to cry out, "Hurrah for Lincoln!" hoping thereby to save their bacon; but that dodge being an old one, and Major Pickens, of the Fourth Maine, being in the command of "Give 'em hell, boys," changed their tune into "Oh, Lordy." The scene was ludicrous in the extreme. After running around the "circle" awhile, they finally broke up the mountain, and in the most of them 14 dead bodies, 19 prisoners (among them 4 commissioned officers), 48 horses and mules and their entire stock of weapons and camp equipage. Having so much booty, the rebels were forced to burn it much against their will. The prisoners came into camp here to-day, and a more forlorn, wretched-looking set, the eye of man never rested upon. This expedition rendered great credit upon General Morgan, who planned, and Gen. Spears, who executed it.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia Appropriates Half a Million.

Later from Europe—Papers Changing Tone.

Rebels Moving to Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

An order was to-day issued from the office of the Provost Marshal to the effect that all conscripted soldiers found in bars, rooms, gambling houses, and other houses of immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to join their regiments.

Isiah Rogers, of Ohio, has been appointed Engineer in charge of the Bureau of Construction.

The Commissioners of Indian Affairs have received cheering advice from the Secretary of the Interior, that the Indian Territory. The 2,000 white troops who accompanied from Kansas an equal number of Indian refugees have already made a good impression on the Cherokee country, and, with the addition of 150 Indians under John Ross, further results are anticipated.

Large numbers of Indians have asked to be furnished with arms, to operate against the secessionists in the various tribes. It has just been ascertained that the rebel Government professes to have made treaties with the reserve Texas Indians, viz: Camanches, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Cherokees, and appropriated money to carry them into effect. As the Senecas and Shawnees are known to be loyal to the United States it is supposed a treaty has been made by a few only of their chiefs with the rebels.

CARR RACE, July 24.

The Etna, from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th, passed the point this evening.

The Jura and China, both from New York, arrived on the 13th, and their news was read with great interest. The fighting before Richmond was eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse for the North, and remark that the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that Gen. McClellan has sustained a serious disaster and is practically near Richmond,

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.
Eastern, Western and Northern mails at 12:00 p. m.,
and arrive at 1:00 p. m.
Southern mail at 1:00 p. m., and arrive at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to St. Louis, Mo., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to New Orleans, La., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Memphis, Tenn., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Nashville, Tenn., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Knoxville, Tenn., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Chattanooga, Tenn., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Mobile, Ala., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Savannah, Ga., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to New York, N. Y., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Philadelphia, Pa., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Baltimore, Md., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Washington, D. C., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to St. Paul, Minn., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Chicago, Ill., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to San Francisco, Cal., closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.
Mail to Honolulu, Hawaii, closes at 1:00 p. m., and
arrives at 2:00 p. m.

CITY NEWS.

Post Office—Several lots of wooden type and a variety of other articles, in a well-appointed job office, also a No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 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The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2—Corner of Eleventh and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3—Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4—Corner of Eleventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5—Corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6—Corner of Center and Green streets.
Hospital No. 7—Corner of Main and Green streets.
Hospital No. 8—Corner of Main and Green streets.
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Hospital No. 99—Corner of Main and Green streets.
Hospital No. 100—Corner of Main and Green streets.

Correction.

In our notice this morning of the proceedings of the General Council, we were mistaken in reference to the proposed appropriation for the volunteers.

In the Board of Aldermen, on motion of Alderman Threlkeld, from the eighth ward, the Committee on Finance and Pension were instructed to report an ordinance at the next meeting, appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of assisting the cause of raising volunteers in Louisville. We hope this ordinance will be speedily acted upon, and that the Council will go into immediate action, and do something toward raising volunteers in defense of our city and State.

Guerrillas in Owen County.

The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday, says that for the last five or six days Owen County seems to have been overrun with horse thieves, robbers, and murderers belonging to Morgan's clan. The Union men of that county have been driven out—a number of them are here in Frankfort, imploring the military authorities to send them relief, but it seems that no relief has been sent yet. Unless timely aid is sent to Owen, the Union men there will be annihilated, and all their property stolen or destroyed by those marauders. We hope the prayers of the loyal men of Owen will not remain unheard much longer.

Simon W. Hodges, who wanted to kill

the soldiers of the Home Guard at Frankfort, on Thursday, is confined in the jail of Franklin County. His examining trial was held of next week. It remains to be seen whether a rebel, or one who was open, active and violent—who left Kentucky with a company of traitors to join the South in its crusade against the Government—can shoot down and kill men, because forsooth, they may doubt the loyalty and patriotism of one who established such a record against himself.

A grand picnic will be given by the

United Sons of Erin, at Capt. Ruhl's grove, on next Thursday, the 21st of July. There will be music, dancing, and good cheer generally. The managers will see that every arrangement for the comfort of guests is made, and that good order is observed upon the grounds.

A boat will leave the foot of Second street

at six and a half o'clock, on the morning of the 21st. Fare fifty cents.

Public Services.

We are requested to announce that Mr. Wm. L. Kelly, who is a candidate for the office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court, will address the citizens of Louisville, at the corner of Green and Clay streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to be present, and Mr. Kelly desires us to extend an invitation to his competitors to be there on this occasion.

Police Proceedings—Friday, July 26.

Madeline Smith was brought in from the workhouse, and gave bail in \$100 for two months.

More Prisoners.

The Lexington train brought twenty-one prisoners to this city last evening. Seventeen of them were Morgan's men; among them, we noticed the Rev. Mr. Hupson, a talented minister of Lexington. All were in charge of Lieut. J. W. Robbins, and were captured by the Eighteenth Kentucky, Col. Warner.

Regional.

Lieut. Chin, of the Third Minnesota, who was unfortunately taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, and released on parole, is stopping at the National for the present.

Lieut. Isaac Taylor, of the same regiment,

is also at the National, with orders to report at Nashville.

While this section of the country has

suffered but little for want of rain, the neighborhood of Frankfort has experienced a severe drought.

The telegraph line from this city to

Midway, Ky., is now in working order. Everything is quiet on the line of the Louisville and Lexington railroad.

Will the stewards of the several hos-

pitals hand in their weekly reports, for publication, as early this morning as possible?

Capt. Chas. Obit, of 28th "true blue"

Ky. volunteers, arrived yesterday with political prisoners for the military prison.

A Little Plunder at Frankfort, Ken-

tucky.—On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, some firing from the hills north of Frankfort aroused the people from their slumbers and the general quiet that prevailed there. Some forty shots, in quick succession, led all to believe that a sudden raid was made upon the town. The regiment stationed there was soon in arms and ready for the fray. No less active were the "Home Guard" of Frankfort. They were soon up and ready, and fell in ranks to bear their part in defense of the Capital. Reconnoitering parties were sent out in all directions, but no enemy was found. The supposition is, that a gang of secessionists in the absence of a sufficient force to make an attack, had skulked to points as near the line of pickets stationed around the town as they dared venture, and there fired off their guns to annoy the Federal force and disturb the women and children of Frankfort. Such soundings only lack the numbers to make a raid upon the town.

Sermon at the Falls.

William D. Phillips, carrier of the Democrat in Jeffersonville, while crossing the river this morning, between two and three o'clock, was hailed by two characters in a skiff. They called to him to stop, but he hastened his speed; they gave chase, threatening all the while that they would shoot him if he did not come to. They soon overtook him and made fast to his skiff; one of the villains attempted to fire at him, his weapon missed fire, but Mr. Phillips knocked him overboard with his oar. The other character then fired and made towards Mr. Phillips, who dealt him a blow with his oar, knocking him overboard also, and cutting loose the grapplings, left them struggling in the water. They were about at the head of the falls as he left. The parties were unknown, and could not be recognized by Mr. Phillips. Mr. P. does not know whether they were drowned or not. It is to be hoped they will be found if not dead.

The following persons were placed

in the military prison yesterday, the first seventeen being guerrillas: J. T. Achison, J. H. Livingston, J. S. Tharp, Richard J. Wortham, Capt. J. F. Adams, F. Janney, W. B. Peterson, S. Crutchefield, W. V. McCullough, J. Pritchett, Joe Bowman, Dan Brown, Will Adams, M. J. Moore, P. F. Davis, John Coffee, Sam M. Cato, Rev. W. H. Hupson, A. M. Murray, E. M. Todd, hunter, Will Lowen, Chas. A. Marshall, W. H. Spencer, Geo. W. Logan (guerrilla), John Decker (for selling liquor to soldiers).

The Rev. W. H. Hupson, who was

brought down last night from Lexington and placed in the military prison, was a noted reformed minister of the Gospel. He had been with the notorious Morgan all through that country, and had been tendered the chaplaincy of Morgan's land of marauders. When Morgan left Paris, Hupson returned to Lexington and applied for a pass permitting him to go to the Southern Confederacy, when he was arrested. He doubtless intended rejoicing him, provided he could catch him.

The following persons were released

from the military prison yesterday: Henry C. Bush, delivered over to Captain Tydings; Tim Sullivan, oath; Francis McDermott, unconditional; Dr. O. Becker, by order of Brigadier General Boyle, on condition that he leaves the State immediately, which he promised to do this morning; Charles Kavanagh, sent to Camp Morton; Reuben B. Sobie, on parole, \$2,000; Jas. H. Wells, oath and bond, \$10,000; Charles Black, oath and bond, \$5,000.

There was a better house last

night than any during the week. "The Bride of Lammermoor" was produced in fine style, and was well received. "The Lost Ship" was better presented than we have ever seen it before, and kept the audience in one general shout of approbation. To-night "Brian Boru," or the Mail of Erin, a splendid historical Drama, and a repetition of "The Lost Ship" will be produced. We expect to see the house full.

Netter's Battalion.

The gallant Capt. Gabriel Netter has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is authorized to raise a battalion immediately. He is just the man to rid Kentucky of rebel marauders. He is well known to the service for his daring and courage. He will follow a brave and intelligent leader upon the field of battle. Fill up the ranks—of Netter's Battalion.

It will be seen from the following

that Mr. Covington Artburn withdrew from the canvass for the office of Jailor of Jefferson County.

Editors Democrat—Continued: Please

send us a copy of your paper, and name as Jailor. I am under many obligations to my numerous friends for the interest they have taken in my canvass, but I am compelled to decline making the race.

Correspondence.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following deaths are reported in the last issue of the army of the Mississippi:

W. Wagner, Company K, Eleventh Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
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J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.
J. B. Hagan, Company I, Tenth Kentucky, July 1st.

Our city is improving to some extent

despite the present difficulties and state of affairs in this country. We noticed in our travels yesterday, several large, airy, and fashionable dwelling houses being built in the city. Trade and commerce is "crawling up," travel is on the increase, and exterminators in abundance.

We were pleased to meet Lieut. W.

K. Campbell, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the city last night. He was in the fight at Tompkinsville some time ago, and received three shots, besides making several narrow escapes. He was taken prisoner, and afterwards paroled by Morgan.

James T. Achison, who was placed

in the military prison last night, and who was one of Morgan's guerrillas, was well known in this city, his father residing here.

The city was quiet last night, as a

country church-yard on a week day, the morals of the city is fast improving, and we are glad to notice the fact.

Mr. Perry, who was shot in Frank-

fort, on Thursday, by S. N. Hodges, died at the Capital Hotel from the wounds, on Thursday night.

Remember the Horticultural Exhibi-

tion this morning at Masonic Temple.

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tion this morning at Masonic Temple.

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tion this morning at Masonic Temple.

Local Notices.

CHURCH NOTICE.—During the heat of summer the Sunday services in Grace Church will be at 10 o'clock a. m. and at 5 o'clock p. m.
E. H. DUBHELL, Pastor.

Local Notices.

DROWNED.—On the steamer Woodford, on the morning of the 22nd inst., Peter Guilt, by falling overboard while asleep, when about 600 yards miles below Louisville. He had on a gray flannel shirt, and blue flannel pants; was about 6 feet 7 inches high, sparely built, and wore a black goatee. Any one finding his body will confer a great favor by informing Antonio Solari, Market street, Louisville, Ky.
J. S. 25th

